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THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1768.  
**NEW-YORK**  
OR,  
**GENERAL**

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



**JOURNAL;**  
THE  
**ADVERTISER.**

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	7s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	40s. 0d.
Flour	19s. 6d.	Pork	7s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 3d.
West-India Rum	4s. 0d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 6d.
New-England ditto	3s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	1s. 1s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	2s. 0d.	Nut Wood	3s. 0d.
Molasses	2s. 0d.	Oak ditto	2s. 0d.

New-York. M. By the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Receiver General hath represented and made due proof to me, That in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the said province, [Entitled an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's Quit-Rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto] He hath caused to be published in two of the public news papers of the city of New-York, an account of the arrears due to his Majesty for Quit-Rent on the several patents and in manner following, (viz)

One certain tract of land in Westchester county granted the 3d of March 1702, to Robert Walters, John Cholwell, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius De Poyler, Richard Salter, Barns Cosens, Lancaster Symes, Matthew Clarkson, Robert Lutting, Peter Matthews and Caleb Heathcote, the sum due to the 25th day of December 1765, being £. 478-16-1

One other tract of land in Orange county, granted the 29th day of April 1703, to John Bridges, Hendrick Ten Eyck, Dick Vanderburgh, John Cholwell, Christopher Denner, Lancaster Symes, Daniel Honan, Philip Rokeby, John Merritt, Benjamin Acke, Peter Matthews and Cornelius Christyane; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of June 1766, being £. 97-6-8

One other tract of land in Orange and Ulster counties, granted the 28th day of August 1704, to Matthew Ling, Ebenezer Wilson, Philip French, Dick Vanderburgh, Stephen De Laney, Philip Rokeby, John Corbett, Daniel Honan, Caleb Cooper, William Sharps, John Bridges, Robert Millwards, Thomas Wenham, Edmund Mott, Lancaster Symes, John Perfon, Benjamin Acke, Petrus Bayard, John Cholwell, Peter Fauconier, Henry Swift, Hendrick Teniske and Jarvis Marshall; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 522-8-0

One other tract of land in Dutchess county, granted the 10th day of April 1706, to Sampson Broughton, Rip Van Dam, Thomas Wenham, Roger Mompeson, Peter Fauconier, Augustine Graham, Richard Sackett and Robert Lutting; and the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 148-1-9

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 9th day of July 1720, to Francis Harrison, Oliver Schuyler and Allen Jarratt; and the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 189-3-4

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 9th day of July 1720, to Philip Schuyler, Johannes Lansing, jun. Henry Wileman and Jacobus Bruyn; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of September 1766, being £. 284-10-4

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 9th day of April 1722, to Jacobus Bruyn and Henry Witeman; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 100-7-6

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 1st day of December 1727, to Thomas Naxon; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 48-2-11

One other tract of land in Orange county, granted the 18th day of October 1731, to Gabriel Ludlow and William Ludlow; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 109-12-1

And that the same publication hath been duly continued in the said public papers weekly for three successive months, from the 12th of December 1766: And whereas more than twelve months have elapsed since the said publications, nevertheless the said Quit-Rents so notified, to be due and in arrears, by virtue of the said several letters patent, have not yet been discharged, and the said Receiver General hath applied to me the said chief Justice for my aid in this case, Now therefore I the said chief Justice, by virtue of the power and authority to me given by the said act, as one of the Justices of his Majesty's court of exchequer for this colony; and agreeable to the directions thereof do hereby notify and require the several proprietors of the lands in the said respective letters patent mentioned, to be, and appear before me at my chamber in King-street, in the city of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, to shew cause, if any he, she, or they hath, or have, why such respective arrears have not been paid, and why the said chief Justice should not issue process to the Sheriffs of the respective counties wherein the lands lie, to make sale at vendue or public outcry, to the highest or best bidder, of so much of the lands in the before-mentioned respective patents mentioned, for which arrears of Quit-Rents are incurred, as may be sufficient to pay the respective sums which I the said chief Justice shall certify to be due to his Majesty upon the same letters patent respectively, and the further incidental charges incurred by default of payment thereof.

Given under my hand the 4th of April 1768.  
(18 22) DAN. HORSMANDEN.

VIRGINIA, March 17, 1768:  
**MONITOR V.**

Ad reipublica firmandas & stabilendas vires, sibi nandos populos, omnis nostra pergit oratio.

Cicero de Legibus.  
The aim of these papers is to establish the rights of the colonies, to provide for their strength and welfare, upon a sure and solid foundation.

WHEN I earnestly recommend to my countrymen, in America, the instructing their real representatives to petition to our most gracious Sovereign against those late acts of the British parliament, which infringe our liberties; and for a confirmation of those rights, which we have hitherto uninterruptedly possessed; I comply perfectly, in my judgment, with the profession made in this motto. For these acts tending to make all property among us precarious, to expose us to vice, violence and contempt, are but too manifestly inconsistent with our strength or welfare; and a confirmation of our rights, would establish them on a sure and solid foundation, so as to merit the title of the *Magna Charta Americana*. What were the means, by which our forefathers in England obtained their *Magna Charta*, I do not stop here to inquire; it is sufficient to me, that it is generally agreed to have been a recapitulation of those privileges which they had long enjoyed; and what was therefore in justice their due. The rights we claim, have been our uninterrupted possession for upwards of an hundred years. I say uninterrupted; for otherwise our rights are as old as the British constitution; since we are the direct and lineal descendants of Britons. Our American forefathers had therefore no absolute occasion for charters to confirm their liberties to us their descendants, as it must have been concluded that we were in course entitled to them; but they justly considered, that a possession so dear as liberty could not be guarded with too much security. This consideration is a sufficient answer to those, who conclude our privileges to be null and void, because they were held from the royal charter; which, say they, it is not in the power of prerogative to grant; these charters are not grants of new rights, but in confirmation of old ones; nor is it worth disputing whether prerogative could grant them; it would be enough for us, that prerogative did grant them, that the parliament acquiesced in the grant, and that the free people of Britain acted under the security of that grant. Surely then it could not be deemed consistent with the laws of honour or justice, that the parliament should suffer the people to be deluded by a nugatory grant; that they should countenance, at least, these charters, under the security of which, the first settlers might be tempted to divest themselves of the real liberties they possessed in Great-Britain. The very supposition is in the highest manner derogatory of the credit, and injurious to the honour of parliament; and therefore cannot be admitted. But this supposition, wretched as it is, will become still more contemptible, when we reflect, that the last of these charters was granted in the reign of George the II. when there remained little doubt concerning the nature of the British constitution, the liberties of the people, or the power of prerogative; since the bill of rights had, long before that period, fixed them upon the same determined principles by which they have ever since been governed. And this last charter, has reserved to the Americans the same privileges, and in the same words, as hath the first in the reign of James the I. What? were all the parliaments, from that period to this, asleep, that they suffered prerogative thus to usurp their rights; till Grenville and his patriotic party awakened this parliament to reclaim them?

Of the same leaven is that supposition, that, these liberties were never intended or thought of in those charters. †—Have words then no meaning, or are

\* See the Lords protest against the repeal of the Stamp-act.  
† See the protest.

they to give up their meaning; like we our liberties, to please the accomplished Mr. Grenville? The words are, Reserving to the Americans, the privileges, immunities, franchises and liberties of British subjects, as if born within the realm of Britain. Could words so express, so positive as these, be without meaning? Could they fall being perfectly understood by those who granted and those who received the charters? To imagine then that the first settlers did not understand these words, in the sense of giving their property by their own consent, expressed by themselves, or their representatives, (which was the well known ground of British liberty) when, agreeably to this acceptation, they immediately chose representatives to tax them, and who have continued solely to lay impositions upon them, is a supposition that deserves only to be mentioned, that it may be despised. It is like all the rest of Grenville's sophistry, most contemptible; indeed I have often lamented, that Mr. Grenville's speech, in support of the Stamp-act, was not printed, as well as Mr. Pitt's against it. The wretched sophistry, with which he endeavoured to prove the legitimacy of his hideous offspring, seemed to me the strongest mark of its being spurious. How strange, how very strange it is, that a wise, a free, a generous people, should ever have been influenced by a man, who never, in any one act of his administration, shewed either wisdom or virtue; and whose chief characteristic, is the being obstinately wedded to his own weak, confined, and wicked politics! Strange that they do not see their own liberties embarked in the same bottom with ours; and that the violence which sinks the one, must overwhelm the other. When our rights are thus plain and indubitable, our case becomes general; and Britain herself is interested in the support of it: Whenever our liberties are laid low, their rights and privileges will not be of long duration; whenever any impious man shall dare to impose shackles upon us, their hands will not long remain unfettered.

The liberties then of our forefathers, were covenanted with the British constitution, they were confirmed by various Kings, and recognized by various parliaments; we then my countrymen are free: And let us tell our brethren in Britain, that we are free; let us tell it with a spirit becoming those who claim so noble a brotherhood; with a British spirit, than which a nobler never yet animated a free people!

In looking forward, to the very probable consequences of a peaceable acquiescence under the late assumed authority of the British parliament, I shudder with apprehension. Our money only is seized upon now, to relieve the debt of Great-Britain; and will not our youth be ravaged from us next to fight her battles, in the fields of Germany, or in the Indian ocean? Will not a press-gang be our next scourge? I see already men torn from their weeping and distressed families, without hope, without redress, never to return, by an unrelenting, lawless crew, unbridled by our own civil and legislative authority, and wantonly cruel in the execution of despotic power. I see every endearing tie of father, husband, son and brother, torn asunder, unrespected, unpitied, unreprieved. I see my weeping country, worn down with reiterated sorrows and alarms, imploring aid, peace, respite, or revenge: Alas! in vain, her youthful sons are now no more, fallen in foreign wars and on inhospitable shores; nothing but feeble age remains to mix his unavailing tears with hers. Oh, God! are we men, and shall we suffer the foundation to be laid for miseries like these; shall we look tamely on while the yoke is fixed upon us under which we must forever groan?—We and our posterity for ever. Shall we thus devote ourselves and them to the malice of private lurking informers, and the hateful insults of petty authority; to be hunted like beasts of prey, like murderers and felons? our property, our liberty, our happiness given up to ministers, who having grown savage in the exercise of despotism, shall contrive for us new hardships, new oppressions, and tyrannize without measure, without fear, without mercy? Even in England, a



Minister has been so bold and daring and wicked enough to propose in parliament, that authority should be given to the officers of press-gangs, to break into any house, and at any time, and carry off any one who was said to be a sailor, to make it punishable for any one to conceal such men, and to put them to their own oath to prove the facts for which they were to suffer. And this bill, fraught as it was with cruelty and oppression, could hardly be rejected by the universal indignation expressed against it, by all the efforts of patriotism and powers of eloquence, such as even Cicerō and Demosthenes never excelled. What shall we then, who are unrepresented, unfriended and unheard, expect? Shall we hope a minister so wicked and so daring will never live? Vain hope, even now he lives! Mr. Pitt's speech informs us that Sir Robert Walpole, daring and wicked as he was, did not dare to tax America. But he who has dared—has wickedly dared to tax her, lives still, he lives to see his measures adopted, asserted and executed; and he may live to propose successfully an *impress bill* for America. When such a bill, tyrannical in itself, and parental of tyranny in others, giving confidence to the arrogant, and security to the cruel, shall have passed; then must we prepare to see our property ravished from us, our houses broke open, our wives, our daughters, violated, ourselves torn from the tenderest and dearest of our families, and dragged, with every circumstance of violence and barbarity, to hardships, labour, insults, and oppression. So will the tyrant or his minions doom; such are the ills which tyranny invents, and slavery must bear; ills, which cannot be heard without indignation, nor thought of without horror. \* If there be yet any among my countrymen, who doubt whether Grenville himself would be capable of such atrocious cruelties, let such bethink them how necessary a part of his plan a *press-bill* is, to continue us in that weakness, which having once admitted, will always confirm his tyranny. The taking from us our youth, and strength, will rivet the chains, which the giving and granting our property must impose upon us. Even those who

Counsel ignoble ease and peaceful sloth, flatter themselves that when we grow stronger, we shall shake off the yoke. Delusive hope! Will the tyrannous minister suffer us to grow stronger, does slavery give strength? Have I not shewn that the fabric which liberty rears to beauty, strength and grandeur, by slavery is soon defaced and ruined? † We have indeed grown strong and flourished to amazement for our years; but why? because the unquestioned enjoyment of liberty and property drew emigrants to us in troops; but when these attractions are no more, when in their stead, grim tyranny shall rear his hideous form, who is it that will approach him? then, when an American and a slave are one, who is it that will voluntarily seek bondage in America! If any man be yet inclined to leave his liberty at mercy, and trust in the justice and humanity of great men; let them read the list of bribes, for which the Chancellor Bacon set justice to sale, let him examine the impeachments of the chief justice TRESSILIAN, and the rest of the judges, the campaign of Jeffreys and the administration of Sir Robert Walpole; ‡ then blush at his credulity and retract his error.

Some there are, who acknowledging, for who can deny it, the violation of our liberties; yet think there is a necessity of submitting to it. Necessity, absolute necessity, is a formidable sound; well calculated to awe the weak into silence, and terrify the timid into submission. But for my part, I cannot conceive the necessity of becoming a slave, while there remains a ditch in which one may die free; nor can I well imagine a greater necessity ever to exist, than that which impended over the Athenians from Xerxes and his million, over the starving Romans from a powerful besieger, over the unwelcome people of Flanders from veteran troops and a very potent monarch, or than that which now operates upon the Corsicans from the French and Genoese, and upon the Georgians from the mighty force of the Turkish empire. They who know that the battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift; will not pay a very ready acquiescence to formidable words, and confident assertions. But where is the necessity that withholds us from carrying the sufferings of the innocent, and the injuries of the oppressed, to the foot of the throne? That throne whose supports are justice and mercy, that throne from whence our most gracious Sovereign has already promised us, that he will maintain the liberties and rights of all

\* If the reader would see to what dangerous and daring lengths a tyrannizing minister will go, and how far the modesty of a real representative will suffer him, he will do well to peruse the debates on the impress and excise bills.

† See Monitor II.

‡ All those invaders of the liberties of the people were afterwards called to an account for it by the real representatives of the people; had they been virtual, they would have aided the tyranny instead of impeaching it. Trevelian, and the judges, were hanged at the instance of the commons, alarmed at the cries, and incensed at the injuries of their oppressed constituents; but our virtual representative, would neither bear our cries, see our oppressions, nor redress our grievances.

his subjects. I count not, on passions and tumultuous opposition, but a clear and respectful representation of our rights and grievances, with an humble petition for relief. And I rely on the known grace and justice of his Majesty, for redress, on the virtue of the free people of England, for encouragement and approbation. But in no event must our liberties be given up; our liberties, which like the hairs of the strong man, are the seat of our strength; if these therefore be shorn away, it will be then in vain to cry out *The Philistines be upon you!*

#### B O S T O N, April 4. DIVIDE & IMPERA. DIVIDE and TYRANNIZE.

WOULD to Heaven I could hang a comet on every letter of this motto, to warn my countrymen of the danger that threatens their liberties from the adoption of this maxim into the British councils respecting America. When the stamp-act had raised so universal an opposition both in America and Great-Britain, that the execution of it was impracticable, it was repealed; and however joyous that event might be, yet in its effects it may be fatal. It is but too evident that the enemies to our liberties have drawn from it this dangerous lesson, to change the mode of that act, not the measures which dictated it; that is, to *sap*, not to *storm* our freedom. To accomplish this, two things were necessary; to divide us among ourselves, and to divide us from those who declared themselves our friends in Great-Britain. In pursuance of this plan, implicit obedience was required in one colony only at first, to an Act of Parliament which touched their internal policy, and was effectually a tax. It was hoped the rest of the colonies would not interest themselves in the fate of one; but look with silence and unconcern on this violation of American freedom, in the British Parliament's disposing of the property of the people of New-York, and suspending their government.

Thus were we to be divided, and our liberties seized upon by such degrees, as should not alarm us into opposition, till it was too late; and as they well knew, that the majority of those who opposed the stamp-act in Great-Britain, did it not from any friendship to our liberties and rights (a ground of opposition confined to Mr. Pitt, and a few others) but from a persuasion that it would operate injuriously to their own interests; these were to be drawn off by the never failing cord of self-interest; for which purpose a duty was laid on those British manufactures, which we were supposed to be under a necessity of using, for the purposes of a revenue; that is, to save the money of the people of Great-Britain, who must otherwise be taxed to furnish this revenue. Well might Mr. Townsend say, when he presented this bill to the House, *that the Americans would raise no statues to him; for he knew the baleful tendency of it to their dearest rights.* His words, however, furnish us a very salutary hint, which we should not neglect. They manifest his expectation, that we should feel its injuries so as to make us execrate its author.

In this manner was the great plan of division accomplished, in this manner our enemies have purposed our final ruin. For to speak in the words of the great Sir Thomas Wentworth, on a similar occasion, in the time of Charles the first, *They have taken from us what? what shall I say? Indeed what have they left us? They have ravished from us all means of supplying the King, and ingratiating ourselves with him, taking up the root of all property.* If the Parliament of Great-Britain over which we have no earthly restriction, may give and grant our property for the purpose of a revenue, in whatever manner it be affected, the root of all our property is effectually taken up, and we at best are but tenants at will. But I desist from any farther exposition of the unconstitutional oppression and injustice of these proceedings; taking it for granted, that no one can be unacquainted with what has been so often and so fully set forth, particularly in the late excellent and unanswerable LETTERS of the FARMER.

The evil being known, what shall be the remedy? I shall offer my sentiments in a few words. Let us, as a Patriot said when the liberties of England were in like danger from James the first, *petition and petition the King again, and again, as we usually do to God, and without ceasing till he hear us.*

Let us study to pursue the plan of these great men who first formed the petition, and then the bill of rights. A noble Duke, in the late debate on American freedom, said, *the Americans were not mentioned in the bill of rights.* Let us then frame a petition of rights, and never desist from the solicitation till it be confirmed into a charter of liberty.

*Hic parvi properemus et ampli.*

*Si patriæ volumus si nobis vivere cari.*

Let every colony contend which shall stand foremost in petitioning our most gracious Sovereign against the billeting act, and the suspension of the Legislature of New-York; shewing that we consider these as wounds to American liberties, thro' that of

\* *Petit's Jus Parliam. P. 281.*

one colony, and as petition against the giving away our money by the British Parliament, as did the county of Durham, and the palatinate of Chester. Let us, in the mean time, by our frugality and industry in manufacturing for ourselves, convince our adversaries of their mistake in one grand point, that we are under a necessity of using the manufactures of Britain. To accomplish these noble and necessary purposes, let the people of every country instruct their members to petition, and let associations be formed to promote manufactures; that we may manifest to all the world, how unanimously we are determined, both with hand and heart, to maintain our freedom, and frustrate the designs of those, who, by dividing would enslave us.

MONITOR:

To the PRINTER,

SIR, New-York, Monday, April 12.

NOTwithstanding the many excellent Pieces that have appear'd in the Papers to make us sensible of our Rights, the Violation they have sustain'd, and the Danger we are in of losing them irretrievably; Yet to my Surprise and Grief, I find some among us, as careless and indifferent as if all was well, or they were entirely unconcern'd.—In vain the generous Farmer of Philadelphia, with pathetic Energy pours forth the eloquent Language of his patriotic Heart—to kindle in our Breasts the same sacred Fire that warms his own; in vain our Brethren in the neighbouring Colonies, while they are straining every Nerve for their own Security and Relief, are anxiously solicitous for ours, make it a common Cause, and resent the Injunction laid upon us of *complying with the Billeting Act, under Penalty of the Suspension of our Legislature*, as an equal Injury done to themselves; in vain the noble Assembly of Bolton with decent Firmness and irresistible Strength of Reason and Argument, Petition and Remonstrate and write to his Majesty, and to every Man in England from whose Influence they had the least Reason to hope Assistance and Redress.

In vain the *Virginia Monitor*, with the Spirit and Argument of a *Philadelphia Farmer*, embarks in the same Cause, explains and asserts our Rights, shows the Injury they have sustain'd and the Danger of our Situation, displays a lively Picture of the Horrors of Slavery that seem just ready to surround us, animates his Countrymen to a vigorous Exertion of all their Powers of self-Defence, points out the Constitutional Means of Security, And shews that the same Spirit which produced the first Memorial, Remonstrance and Petition that appear'd against the Stamp-Act, and the memorable Resolves of 1765, still subsists in full Vigour in that loyal and respectable Colony. But, to some among us, in vain do all these our worthy Brethren in the different Colonies, resent the Injuries offer'd us, as if done to themselves. Some (I would hope there are not many such) are so stupidly unconcerned, as not even to read what their Countrymen have with painful Study, written for the common Security of all that is valuable in Life! If we should be so unhappy as to find among us a sufficient Number of these mean, selfish Men, to disappoint the patriotic Designs of the rest for obtaining Redress of our Grievances, we shall become contemptible and odious to all the British Colonies!—I shall blush that I am a New-Yorker.

Please to insert in your Paper, The following Thoughts which occurred to me as the Substance of an Introduction that might be prefixed to the Agreement now to be subscribed by the Merchants, for suspending and stopping their Orders for the Importation of Goods from Great-Britain.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee of Merchants in New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

WE heartily concur with you and the Gentlemen by whom you were appointed, in Opinion, that it is absolutely necessary we should unitedly and immediately exert our selves to the utmost, and use the most effectual Methods we can possibly devise, in order to obtain Redress of the Grievances under which we labour, and which if not removed, will daily press us harder and harder; for we are not only impoverish'd by the Restrictions upon our Trade, but the Blessing we most valued is departed from us,—the Evil we most fear'd is come upon us,—we are no longer a free People,—we are actually now in a State of Slavery!—we are taxed,—our Money is taken from us without our own Consent, given either by our selves or our Representatives,—we are to all Intents and Purposes actually Slaves! we have nothing that we can call our own,—for what Property have we in that which another may of Right, when he pleases, take to himself? If then we would do any Thing, it must be now or never,—If any among us should refuse his Aid thro' Fear, or for the Sake of some present Advantage, let him not flatter himself that his Advantages will long continue, or his Fortunes escape the general Wreck of his Country's Liberty.—The Fence that secured our Property is broken down, and the next rapacious Minister, may, when he pleases to give the Word, strip us of all, and take it to himself. Indiffe-



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to the utmost, and  
can possibly devise,  
Grievances under  
not removed, will  
; for we are not  
rictions upon our  
valued is departed  
is come upon us,  
—we are actually  
are taxed,—our  
own Consent,  
Representatives,—  
s actually Slaves!  
all our own,—for  
hich another may of  
nself? If then we  
now or never,—  
s Aid thro' Fear,  
advantage, let him  
antages will long  
he general Wreck  
The Fence that  
own, and the next  
pleases to give the  
himself. Indiffe-

ences in our Circumstances is criminal, and tends to  
make us contemptible and odious to our Sister Co-  
lonies, and to obstruct their patriotic Endeavours  
for the general Good. We hope there may be  
some among us, who will by refusing his Aid expose  
himself to such unfavourable Imputations, and  
thereby contribute to fix these complicated Evils  
upon us. We the Subscribers, for our Parts, are,  
and will be always ready to concur in every lawful  
and prudent Measure, for the Redress of the pub-  
lic Grievances under which we labour, and for the  
Recovery of our violated Rights and Liberties.

To this End we hereby solemnly Promise and  
agree, to and with each other, &c. G.  
[Since the above was fitted for the Press, we find  
that most of the Merchants and Importers of Goods,  
have already subscribed a voluntary Engagement  
to each other, that they will not sell on their own  
Accounts or on Commissions, nor buy or sell for  
any Person whomsoever, any Goods, (save a very  
few enumerated Articles) which shall be shipped  
from Great-Britain after the first Day of October  
next, until the Act of Parliament imposing Duties  
on Paper, Glass, &c. be repealed: Provided Boston  
and Philadelphia adopt similar Measures by the  
first of June next. The Gentlemen of the Com-  
mittee of Merchants, appointed at their last Meet-  
ing, have found the Inhabitants so very unanimous,  
that it is thought there is hardly an Importer in the  
City, but what have subscribed or will subscribe.]

L O N D O N,  
Dec. 30. A letter from Rome observes, that all  
the disastrous events that can affect the church, seem  
to be united under the present Pope. In France,  
Spain, Portugal, and Naples, the Jesuits are expelled.  
In Poland, where the church is possessed of  
great estates, they talk of re-uniting them to the go-  
vernment. The nobility of that kingdom, though  
Roman catholics, yet alarmed at the too great  
power of the clergy, are come, it is said, into the  
proposals, to which is added, that the primate him-  
self is not far from being of the same way of thinking.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Dec. 19.  
"Twelve hundred workmen are now employed  
about the new city which the government of  
France hath resolved to build on the borders of the  
lake of Geneva, half a league from that place. It  
is to be called Choiseul city. The project appears  
to be, to draw thither the trade of Geneva, and  
especially a number of French refugees. It is as-  
sured, that toleration will be allowed there for all  
religions. This resolution is considered as a preface  
of a permission for those subjects, whom the fatal  
revocation of the edict of Nantes hath carried away,  
to re-enter the kingdom."

B O S T O N, April 4.  
On the 24th Instant died at Westborough, and on  
the 26th were solemnly interred the Remains of  
Deacon Jonathan Forbes, having, on the Day be-  
fore his Death completed the 84th Year of his  
Age. His Life was exemplary: his Departure in  
firm Hope of a glorious Immortality: His Progeny  
numerous, One Hundred and Fifty Seven now liv-  
ing;—of his great, great, Grand-Children there  
are five.—One of his Sons is the Rev. Mr. Eli Forbes  
of Brookfield.—In the Winter past, viz. January  
28, died at Westborough one of his Sisters, Mrs.  
Rebecca Byles, within about a Month of her 94th  
Year; as, a little while before, his Brother, Capt.  
Samuel Forbes, deceased in his 92d: He has left  
surviving, a Sister, who is in her 82d, and a Sister  
by the half Blood in her 80th Year.

We hear that a Vessel is arrived at Providence in  
6 Weeks from Liverpool, who, it is said, brings an  
Account of the Death of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield.  
APRIL 7. The 5th of March arrived at Halifax,  
Capt. Dogget from New-York, and Capt. Jarvis  
from Long-Island, Capt. Phillimy was cleared out  
for Philadelphia.

It is tho't the severe cold Weather this Season,  
will be very detrimental to the English Grain, that  
the Cattle in the Towns to the North-West, are  
likely to suffer greatly for want of Food, as the  
Snow about 40 Miles from hence was from 3 to 4  
Feet deep; many People that have from 18 to 30  
Head of Cattle to feed, have got some but one Ton,  
and others only two or three Hundred of Hay re-  
maining of their Stock.

HARTFORD, (in Connecticut) April 11.  
Last Thursday Night the House of Mr. Timothy  
Goodman, in the West-Society in this Town, by  
some Accident took Fire, and was entirely consumed,  
together with all his Household Furniture, Clothes,  
&c. which were very rich and costly, about 200  
Bushels of Grain, and a considerable Sum of Mo-  
ney. The Fire was first discovered by two of Mr.  
Goodman's Daughters, who were asleep in a Cham-  
ber, adjoining that Part of the House in which the  
Fire broke out, and had only Time to alarm the  
rest of the Family, and save their own Lives.

A little Girl about 10 Years of Age, Daughter of  
Daniel Ensign of Hartland, who lived in the House,  
was not able to get out, but was burnt to Death  
in it.

NEW-YORK, April 14.  
Captain Dobbs, in the Sloop Quebec, of this Port,  
arrived here Wednesday the 6th, in 27 Days from Co-  
racoa. The 28th ult. in Lat. 36, and 2, Lon. 37,  
he met with a terrible Gale of Wind, in which he  
lost his Bowsprit, Jibb, Main-sail and Trisail. The  
Gale lasted about two Hours, and seemed like a  
Whirlwind.

Captain Shaw and Vardill, in two Sloops be-  
longing to this Port, went from the Main for Ja-  
maica, with a Load of Mules.

The Brig Oswego, Capt. Hamilton, from this  
Port, is arrived at Lisbon.

We have Advice from Fairfield in Connecticut,  
that on Friday the first Instant, a terrible Fire broke  
out in their Court House and Gaol, which entirely  
destroyed the same; but it standing by itself, the  
Flames were prevented spreading farther:—A Pri-  
soner who was in Jail for Theft, being suspected of  
setting it on Fire, on strict Examination, 'tis said  
has confess'd it; so he may meet with a Reward  
superior to the Merit of stealing in that Government.

Monday last the Cherokee Indian Chiefs, with  
their Interpreter, lately return'd from Albany, em-  
bark'd on board the Sloop Sally, Capt. Hunt, for  
South-Carolina.—On Friday Night last those  
Chiefs entertained the Audience at the Theatre in  
this City with a War-Dance.

We hear from Rye, that the Wife of one Mr.  
Hallock near that Place, Ship Carpenter, was,  
about a Week ago delivered of three fine Girls who  
weigh 7½ Pounds each, and together with the Mo-  
ther are all well and likely to live. The Woman  
is about 40 Years of Age, and has Grand Children.

On Tuesday Night the Shop of Mr. Monson,  
near the Fly-Market, was broke open, and robbed  
of the following Articles, viz.

About 8 or 10s. in Money, 5 Yards of Callico,  
1 Dozen Check Handkerchiefs, 2 or 3 Doz. of Wo-  
mens Gloves, and one Set of eight Square China.

An Attempt was made to break the same Shop  
open the Sunday before, and the House of Mr.  
Bingham, near the same Place, Shoe-maker, was  
likewise attempted on Tuesday Night.

The Son of Liberty's Reply to the American  
Whigs Advertisement came too late for this Week's  
Paper.

On Saturday next will be publish'd the first half Sheet of a  
Collection from the late public Papers, containing, particu-  
larly the American Whig, with the Answers and most mate-  
rial Things relating to that Controversy, proposed to be  
published weekly, and to be sent to the Customers of this  
Paper during the first half Year gratis.

Those who incline to take this Collection without the News  
Paper, on paying down a Dollar shall have it sent for one  
Year.

We shall be obliged to such of our Customers  
as remove at May next, if they will give us timely  
Notice where to send their Papers.

Advertisements and Pieces omitted will be inserted in our  
next.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.  
Jacobs, from Rhode-Island: Alberfon, Philadelphia. Har-  
rison, North-Carolina. Ricker, St. Eustatia.  
Outwards.—Shand, for St. Eustatia. Johnson, and Jacob  
Rhode-Island. Hammond, Quebec. Thomson, Honduras.  
Cleared.—Lawrence, and Shoals, to Jamaica. Hosier, Hull,  
Tudor, Antigua. Hunt, South Carolina. Warner, and De St.  
Croix, Rhode-Island. Ellis, Philadelphia. Reeves, Quebec.  
Davison, Grenados.

TO-morrow may be had of the  
Printer at the Exchange, the justly celebrated Letters of  
a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British  
Colonies.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,  
By Mr. M'DAVITT,  
On Wednesday next, the 20th Instant;

ALL the neat and elegant hous-  
hold furniture of Major JAMES, at his house on the  
new road to Greenwich; consisting of a quantity of fashion-  
able plate, China, the best mahogany furniture of all sorts;  
beds, bedsteads, and curtains, window furniture, handsome  
carpets, and carpeting; pier glasses, with many curious pic-  
tures, and a variety of useful furniture, &c. &c.

N. B. The sale to begin precisely at ten o'clock if good  
weather.


And on Friday following, the  
2d instant, will be sold at the Coffee-house, A handsome  
pair of steady bay geldings, with a chariot and two complete  
sets of harness, a riding chair with two do. a sly with two do.  
two hunting saddles and bridles, and a likely negro wench.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,  
A Young man, who has served a  
merchant in this city for several years past, from whom  
he can have a recommendation: If any person has writing to  
do, or books to post, he will in the mean time engage to do it  
on reasonable terms.—For further information, inquire of  
the printer, and the person applying will be waited on. 19

Benjamin & Amos Underhill,  
On Brewer's Wharf, near Beekman's-Slip, have for Sale,  
CORDAGE of all sizes, pitch, tar,  
turpentine, and many other articles of ship-chandlery;  
rum, wines, brandy, Geneva, by whole sale and retail.—  
Also, pork, beef, butter, flour, brown bread;—ships and  
sloops long boats of all sizes, and cleaned tax-fect for sew-  
ing, &c. &c.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 19th  
Day of this Instant, April, on the Premises;  
**TWO FARMS, now in the pos-  
session of Johannes Schenck, situate at Reading-Town,  
in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, about one mile from a  
large merchant mill, and store, in a thick settled part of the  
country, and a good neighbourhood. The one containing  
232 acres of very good land and meadow, with a very good  
dwelling house, and large barn, both new, and a very good  
orchard on it, and is well watered; the other farm adjoining  
thereto, containing 200 acres, also very good land and mea-  
dow, with a house and barn, and a very good orchard there-  
on, also well watered, &c. The said farms are so situated  
that they may make one large regular farm. The purchaser  
may have a twelve month's time to make the first payment,  
without interest. At the same time and place will also be  
sold, Negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, waggons, ploughs,  
harrows, farmers utensils, household furniture, green wheat,  
and some shop goods, &c.** 19 22

To be sold, at public Vendue,  
On Monday the 18th of April,  
**THE late farm of Jacobus Debe-  
voise, deceas'd, lying and being at Gawanas in the  
township of Brookland. The said farm is well water'd and  
timber'd, and has thereon a fine bearing orchard of several  
sorts of fruit, also a fine young orchard of a hundred apple  
trees: There is also a meadow adjoining the farm, which  
yields a large quantity of salt and fresh hay. The whole farm  
to be sold together, or in lots of fifty acres. Any person in-  
clining to purchase the same before the day of sale, may  
apply to** JOHANNES DEBEVOISE, } Exe'ss  
JACOBUS DEBEVOISE, and }  
ANN DEBEVOISE. 19 22

To be sold at public Vendue,  
On the Premises, on Saturday the  
30th Instant;  
 **A House and Lot of Ground in  
Battoe-Street, near the North  
River. The House is two Stories  
high, has 5 Rooms, 3 of which have  
Fire Places. A good Title will be given to the  
Purchaser, by (19 21) —JACOB DEMAREE.**

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate  
of John Burk, late of New-York, Inn-keeper,  
deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to  
Elizabeth Burk, Administratrix on said Estate; and  
all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to  
make speedy Payment, to prevent further Trouble.  
New-York, April 13, 1768. 19 22

By Permission of his Excellency the Governor,  
For the Benefit of Miss CHEER.

By the American COMPANY.  
At the Theatre in John-Street, this Evening, being  
the 14th of April, will be presented,  
A TRAGEDY, call'd,

**ROMEO & JULIET,**  
Romeo, by Mr. HALLAM,  
Mercutio, by Mr. DOUGLASS,  
Escalus, by Mr. MALONE,  
Fryar Lawrence, by Mr. GREVILLE,  
Paris, by Mr. WOOLLS,  
Capulet, by Mr. MORRIS,  
Montague, by Mr. TOMLINSON,  
Benvolio, by Mr. WALL,  
Tibalt, by Mr. HENRY,  
Fryar John, by Mr. ROBERTS,  
Lady Capulet, by Miss STORER,  
Nurse, by Mrs. HARMAN,  
Juliet, by Miss CHEER.

With the FUNERAL PROCESSION  
OF JULIET,  
To the Monument of the CAPULETS,  
AND

A SOLEMN DIRGE.  
The VOCAL PARTS, by Miss Hallam, Miss  
Wainwright, Mr. Woolls, &c.

In the Masquerade Scene, a Minuet, by Mr. Hal-  
lam and Miss Cheer.

With ENTERTAINMENTS, viz.  
End of the Play, a Cantata, by Mr. WOOLLS.  
After which Mr. Hallam, will present the Audience, with a

Picture of a Play-House, or,  
**BUCKS have at you ALL.**

A Cantata, by Miss M. STORER.  
End of the first Act of the Comedy, a Song, by Mr. Woolls.  
To which will be added, a Comedy, in three Acts, taken  
from Shakespear's Taming of the SHREW, call'd,

**Catharine and Petruchio.**

Petruchio, by Mr. HALLAM,  
Baptista, by Mr. TOMLINSON,  
Hortensio, by Mr. DOUGLASS,  
Biondello, by Mr. WALL,  
Taylor, by Mr. MALONE,  
Grumio, by Mr. MORRIS,  
Bianca, by Miss STORER,  
Curtis, by Mrs. HARMAN,  
Catharine, by Miss CHEER.  
To begin exactly at half after Six o'Clock.

Vivant Rex & Regina.  
No Person on any Pretence whatsoever, can be admitted  
behind the Scenes.

TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINES's, at the Bible  
and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Lansdown, at Mr.  
Hayes's, in the Area of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes, may be taken of Mr. Broadbent, at the  
Stage Door.—Ladies will please to send their Servants, to  
keep their Places, at Four o'Clock.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 5s. GALLERY, 3s.





## POETS CORNER.

### VISIONS OF FANCY.

#### ELEGY II.

AND were they vain, those soothing lays ye sung?  
Children of FANCY! yes, your song was vain;  
On each soft air though rapt ATTENTION hung,  
And SILENCE listen'd on the sleeping plain.  
The strains yet vibrate on my ravish'd ear,  
And still to smile the mimic beauties seem,  
Though now the visionary scenes appear  
Like the faint traces of a vanish'd dream.  
Mirror of life! the glories thus depart  
Of all that YOUTH and LOVE and FANCY frame,  
When painful ANGUISH speeds the piercing dart,  
Of ENVY blasts the blooming flowers of FAME.  
Nurse of wild wishes, and of fond desires,  
The prophets of FORTUNE, false and vain,  
To scenes where PEACE in RUIN's arms expires  
Falacious HOPE deludes her hapless train,  
Go, Syren, go - - thy charms on others try;  
My beaten bark at length has reach'd the shore:  
Yet on the rock my drooping garments lie;  
And let me perish, if I trust thee more.  
Come gentle QUIET! long-neglected maid!  
O come, and lead me to thy mossy cell;  
There unregarded in the peaceful shade,  
With calm REPOSE and SILENCE let me dwell.  
Come happier hours of sweet unanxious rest,  
When all the struggling passions shall subside;  
When PEACE shall clasp me to her plumed breast,  
And soothe my silent minutes as they glide.  
But chief, thou goddess of the thoughtless eye,  
Whom never cares or passions discompose,  
O blest INSENSIBILITY be nigh,  
And with thy soothing hand my weary eyelids close.  
Then shall the cares of love and glory cease,  
And all the fond anxieties of fame;  
Alike regardless in the arms of PEACE,  
If these extol, or those debase a name.  
In LITTLETON though all the muses praise,  
His generous praise shall then delight no more;  
Nor the sweet magic of his tender lays  
Shall touch the bosom which it charm'd before.  
Nor then, tho' MALICE, with insidious guise  
Of friendship, ope the unsuspecting breast;  
Nor then, tho' ENVY broach her blackening lies,  
Shall these deprive me of a moment's rest.  
O state to be desir'd! when hostile rage  
Prevails in human more than savage haunts;  
When man with man eternal war will wage,  
And never yield that mercy which he wants.  
When dark DEATH invades the cheerful hour,  
And draws the heart with social freedom warm,  
It's cares, it's wishes, and it's thoughts to pour,  
Smiling insidious with the hopes of harm.  
Vain man, to other's failings still severe,  
Yet not one foible in himself can find;  
Another's faults to FORTUNE's eye are clear,  
But to her own e'en WISDOM's self is blind.  
O let me still, from these low follies free,  
This fordid malice, and inglorious strife,  
Myself the subject of my censure be,  
And teach my heart to comment on my life.  
With thee, PHILOSOPHY, still let me dwell,  
My tutor'd mind from vulgar meannesses save;  
Bring PEACE, bring QUIET to my humble cell,  
And bid them lay the green turf on my grave.

### A Purse of Fifty Dollars,



#### TO be run for on Monday

the second day of May next, at Perth-  
Amboy, free for any horse, mare or gelding,  
not more than half blood, (Mr. Morris's mare  
Strumpet excepted) carrying weight for age, to  
run the two mile heats; any horse winning two  
heats to be intitled to the purse; not less than  
four reputed running horses will be allowed to start—the entrance  
money to be run for the day following; the winning and distanc'd  
horses excepted,—to be entered on or before the thirtieth day of  
April, with Richard Carnes, jun. or Isaac Bonnell, paying three  
dollars, entrance or double at the post.—For further sport, the  
same day, a complete saddle, bridle, and whip, will be run for  
by common horses.—Perth-Amboy, March 28, 1768. 18 11



#### A Convenient dwelling

house and lot of ground, on Scotch-  
street, opposite to the widow Campbell's,  
suitable for a tradesman or shop-keeper.  
The house has been built about four  
years, has a good cellar kitchen, and two  
stories above, with one room and a fire place on each floor;  
The lot is in front and rear 18 feet wide, and runs back  
from the street 58 and a half feet, English measure in length.  
A good title will be given to the purchaser. 18 19

### Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,

TO BE SOLD, BY  
ISAAC PINTO,  
In BAYARD-STREET, 18 25

To be sold at public Vendue, by the Subscribers, being ap-  
pointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Thomas Mitchell,  
an absconding Debtor, on the 25th Day of April Instant;

**A Certain farm or plantation of**  
the said Thomas Mitchell, situate in the township of  
Flushing, in Queen's county, at a place call'd Rocky-Hill,  
the farm contains one hundred acres of good land, of which  
twenty acres are wood land, wherein is a great deal of ex-  
cellent timber, the rest is very good arable and mowing  
land; There is on the said farm, a very good orchard that  
will produce one hundred barrels of cider a year, also a  
very good dwelling house and barn; the house is very agree-  
ably situated, from whence is a fine prospect of the sound,  
and a large extent of country. There will be sold on the  
same day, several horned cattle, horses, hogs, farming uten-  
sils, and household furniture.—The vendue will be held at  
the dwelling house on the said farm, and begin at ten of the  
clock in the morning.

JOSEPH BURR,  
ROBERT MITCHELL, jun.  
CHARLES HICKS, jun.

### Seventeen Pounds Reward,

FOR returning or securing the five following Runaways, viz.  
A very small Man, Thomas Seale, who escaped from  
Suffex Gaol, in New-Jersey, about eight Days ago, has re-  
markably large Eyes, is an English Man, and said he was  
well acquainted with one Mr. Higgins living in the City of  
New-York.

Four Men who went off from Chang Water Forge, in Suf-  
sex County, the 26th Instant viz.

Jacob Newtown, about 37 Years of Age, a sturdy reso-  
lute Man, about 6 Feet high, born in New-England, by Trade  
a Black-Smith and Collier, but lately employ'd as a Wood  
Cutter; his Apparel is not remember'd. Another Man  
named Cornelius, (his Surname unknown) about 5 Feet 10  
or 11 Inches high, full faced, broad shoulder'd,—and had on  
a Felt Hat. William Morris, about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet  
5 Inches high, speaks broad English; had on a blue Coat,  
faced with Red, a Pair of cloth Breeches, a Check Shirt, and  
an old Felt Hat. These three Men took with them three  
narrow Axes, two Guns, and an Irish Servant Man, named  
Thomas Murphy, whom it is supposed they will endeavour  
to sell as their own Property; he is about 20 Years of Age,  
5 Feet 5 Inches high, has black Hair, is a Shoe-Maker by  
Trade, had on a Sailors blue Waistcoat, and under Waist-  
coat, a Pair of new Buckskin Breeches, new full'd Stockings,  
and a Felt Hat. It is thought they will endeavour to get to  
New-England, or the upper Part of New-York Government.  
Whoever takes up and returns all or any of the said Persons,  
or secures them, so that they may be brought to the Subser-  
ber, giving him proper Notice, shall receive for the Man  
first mention'd, who escaped from Gaol, Five Pounds, and  
for each of the others so secured or returned, Three Pounds  
Reward for each, besides all reasonable Charges.

18 21 JACOB STARN.

To be let from the first of May next, with or with-  
out Furniture, as may suit the Tenant;

**THE large Corner House,** wherein Mrs. Steel  
lately kept the King's Arms Tavern, near  
the Fort, now in the Possession of Col. Gabbet: In-  
quire of Francis Pantom, Hair Dresser, in Broad-  
Street, near the Exchange. 18 21



**A Very likely, strong,**  
and healthy Negro wench, about  
eighteen years of age, with a child of two  
years and a half old, has had the small-pox  
and measles, been brought up to all sorts of  
house-work; and is sold merely for want of  
employ: Inquire of Loderwick Bamber, in  
Broad-Street.

N. B. Said BAMBER has also to let, a house, slaughter-house,  
stable, &c. very convenient for a butcher. 18 21

### TO be sold at public vendue, the

following farms, in north lot, No. 4, viz. Lot No. 1,  
containing about 200 acres, in the possession of John Ketchum  
No. 4, 215 acres, David Travis; No. 7, 205 acres, Aaron  
Foreman; No. 8, 205 acres, Elisia Turner; No. 9, 205  
acres, Daniel Turner; No. 10, 205 acres, John Stevens; No.  
11, 190 acres, Robert Gallor; No. 13, 217 acres, James  
Perry; as also two other lots south of Croton river, the one  
containing 205 acres, in the possession of widow Gerow; and  
the other containing 331 acres, in the possession of Bartow  
Underhill, all in the manor of Cortland. The sale to begin  
on Tuesday the 17th of May, at the house of Mr. David Tra-  
vis, and every following day, until the whole are sold. One  
third of the purchase money only is required, and the pur-  
chaser may have the remainder at interest, giving either the  
lands or other good security. If any persons incline to pur-  
chase at private sale, they may know the conditions, and  
agree with Philip Ver Plank, Esq; at his seat in the manor of  
Cortland.

PHILIP SCHUYLER,  
CORTLAND SCHUYLER,  
STEPHEN SCHUYLER,  
JOHN COCKRAN.

### Pursuant to an act of the gover-

nor, the council, and the general assembly of the co-  
lony of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in  
debtors." Notice is hereby given that we Joseph Burr, Ro-  
bert Mitchell, jun. and Charles Hicks, jun. have been duly  
appointed trustees for all the creditors of Thomas Mitchell,  
late of Flushing, in Queen's county, in the colony of New-  
York, house-carpenter, (an absconding debtor) and we do  
pursuant to the directions of the said act, hereby require all  
persons indebted to the said Thomas Mitchell, by the first  
day of May next, to pay unto us the said trustees, all such  
sum or sums of money which they owe to him, and also to  
deliver unto us all other effects of the said Thomas Mitchell,  
which he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or  
custody.

Given under our hands this fifth day of April, 1768.

JOSEPH BURR,  
ROBERT MITCHELL, jun.  
CHARLES HICKS, jun.

**TAKEN up at sea,** about five or six leagues to  
the Southward of Sandy-Hook, a Moles built  
Boat, 14½ Feet long, lately repaired, with two Oars  
branded.—Whoever proves his Property, may  
have them by applying to the Subscriber on board  
the Diamond, at Murray's Wharf, on paying  
Charges. PATRICK CRAW.

New-York, April 4, 1768.

17—

**Gentlemen may have fugars re-**  
fin'd, on reasonable terms, by applying to JOHN  
CHILD, at Mr. Bayard's sugar house, in wall-street, near  
the city-hall: Samples of double and single refin'd loaf lump;  
powder and shop fugars; sugar candy, tyrops, molasses, &c.  
may be seen by applying as above. 18 23



**To be LET,**  
THE House wherein Col. Mait-  
land now lives, next Door  
below Widow Chambers's, in  
Broad-Way, with Stables, Coach-  
House, and back Store: Inquire  
of JOHN ALSOP. 18 21

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c. New-Port, March 11, 1768.  
**W**HEREAS Samuel Brenton of New-Port, merchant, pre-  
sented a petition unto the general assembly of this colony  
aforesaid, representing that he is an insolvent debtor, and praying  
that the benefit of an act passed in June 1756, for the relief of  
insolvent debtors may be extended unto him; whereupon it was re-  
solved that the said petition should be refer'd to next session, and  
that his creditors should be notified by an advertisement to be inserted  
three weeks successively in the New-Port Mercury, and in one of  
the Philadelphia, New-York and Boston news papers, to appear at  
next sessions to answer the same.

I do therefore hereby notify the creditors of the said Samuel Bren-  
ton, to appear (if they shall think fit) at the general assembly to be  
holden at New-Port, on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew  
cause (if any they have) why the said petition should not be granted.

18 21

HENRY WARD, Secretary.

To be sold at public Vendue on Monday the second Day of  
May next, or at private Sale any Time before, on the Pre-  
mises, situate about 200 Yards from the Court House at  
Hackinsack in Bergen County, New-Jersey.



### FOUR Lots of Land

with the Houses and Improvements  
thereon, viz. A good Dwelling House, 40  
Feet by 21, two Stories and a half high;  
a Joiner's Shop, a Barn, &c. each Lot is  
43 Feet in Front and 150 in Length, they  
lie on the Road that leads to New-York,  
have a navigable Creek behind them, convenient for Water  
Carriage, and would be suitable either for a Gentleman or  
Tradesman: Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply  
to the Subscriber on the Premises, who will give a sufficient  
Title. (18 21) ISAAC KINGSLAND.



### To be SOLD or LET,

A Lot of land in the town of West Chester,  
containing about ten acres, on which is a  
large safe'd house, two stories high, and a pi-  
azza all along the front, very pleasantly si-  
tuated for a gentleman's country seat, having a  
view of the sound, and a pleasant creek run-  
ning through a meadow in sight of the house  
from the sound to the landing place, which is a small distance from  
the house, and from whence boats go constantly twice a week to  
New-York, except in the winter season; it is also very convenient  
for a merchant or public house, being in the midst of the town, and  
nearly opposite to the town-hall, church and quakers meeting-house.  
There is a good barn and stables, very good well, and garden spot,  
a clever orchard, and the rest of the land good pasture; whoever  
has a mind to purchase he may apply to PETER DE DANCEY.  
West Chester April 4, 1768. 18 21

### TO BE SOLD,

**A Lot of land, containing sixteen acres,**  
in the bounds of Harlem, in the out ward of this city, next  
and adjoining the Hon. Roger Morris's, Esq; country seat, bounded  
by the King's high way, and runs down and binds on Harlem river;  
great part of said lot will bear extraordinary crops of hay, it's very  
pleasantly situated for a gentleman's country seat; also two houses  
with three lots of ground, lying opposite Mr. Jacobus Stouter-  
burgh's, in the street leading from Ofwego market, to north-river:  
For further particulars inquire of John Bogert, jun. who will give  
an indisputable title for the same. New-York, April 8. 18 21

### Henry Brabazon,

Bill-dier and Dry-scourer, from Europe, late from Philadelphia,  
now residing at the Sign of the Hand and Bruin, in the same  
House where Mr. John Devan, Leather Brooder-Maker  
now lives, near the Fly-Market;

### DIES Saxon greens and Saxon

blues; also cotton, woollen or linen, died a good  
blue, or several other colours; and retrieves and re-dies  
scarlets damaged at sea or otherwise: He likewise cleans gen-  
tlemen and ladies clothes, scarlet roqueleaus, long and short  
cloaks, silver orris and brocades, without damaging the  
ground or flower, in as neat a manner as those done in Lon-  
don. He also dyes and cleans plain and flower'd velvets, and  
raises the pile again; takes mildews from goods damaged by  
salt water, or otherwise, and dyes cotton velvet as fine as  
black; and to as good perfection, as those in Manchester;  
takes out cat-piss, lime-burn, lime-juice, pitch, paint, tar and  
turpentine, from any garment: Also scours and dyes buck-  
skins and buckskin breeches of various colours.—He buys old  
gold or silver lace, or any thing of that kind, and gives the  
best price.

N. B. As he has all things ready and fit for the business,  
his customers may depend upon having their work done with  
dispatch and fidelity, &c. &c. &c. He intends soon to print  
cotton and linen for curtains, or the like.

The said BRABAZON cures the STONE and GRA-  
VEL in a short space of time, also relaxes and restores sinews  
that are shrunk and contracted, by ulceration, long confine-  
ment in bed, &c. provided the leaders are not cut. 18 21

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing  
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for  
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.